

Vocabulary 8

<i>verbs</i>		<i>nouns</i>		<i>adverbs</i>
possum, posse	I can, I am able	hasta, -ae, f.	spear	bene well
expectō, -āre	I wait for	porta, -ae, f.	gate	hīc here
servō, -āre	I save	mūrus, -ī, m.	wall	hūc (to) here, hither
timeō, -ēre	I fear, I am afraid	māter, mātris, f.	mother	
reddō, -ere	I return, give back	mors, mortis, f.	death	<i>conjunction</i>
relinquō, -ere	I leave behind			-que and
vertō, -ere	I turn	<i>adjectives</i>		
coniciō, -ere	I hurl	mortuus, -a, -um	dead	
<i>prepositions</i>		sōlus, -a, -um	alone	
circum + acc.	round	terrītus, -a, -um	terrified	
ē/ex + abl.	out of, from	incolumis, incolume	safe, unharmed	

The death of Hector

Achillēs, ubi Patroclus mortuus est, eum diū lūget; Hectorem vindicāre cupit. redit ad pugnam et comitēs in Trōiānōs dūcit. illī, ubi Achillem vident, terrītī sunt; in urbem fugiunt. Hector sōlus extrā mūrōs manet.

- 5 pater Priamus, rēx Trōiae, et māter Hecuba eum vident ē mūrīs; filium vocant; Priamus clāmat: 'Hector, nōlī Achillem in pugnam vocāre; nōn potes eum vincere. urbem intrā; festinā.' māter clāmat: 'filī cāre, nōlī extrā mūrōs manēre; nōlī mortem obīre; māter tua misera tē ōrat.'

- 10 sed Hector eōs nōn audit; urbem intrāre nōn vult. Trōiānōs vocat et 'portās claudite, Trōiānī,' inquit; 'festināte. ego sōlus maneō extrā mūrōs et Achillem ad pugnam vocō.'

- Trōiānī invītī portās claudunt. Hector sōlus Achillem expectat. ille propius accēdit. tum Hector subitō timet. tergum vertit et fugit.

- 15 Achillēs celeriter currit sed eum capere nōn potest. ter circum mūrōs fugit Hector, sed tandem resistit; sē vertit et Achillem in

lūget mourns

vindicāre take vengeance on

extrā mūrōs outside the walls

obīre go to meet

ōrat beseeches, begs

nōn vult refuses; **claudite** close!

invītī unwilling(ly)

propius nearer; **tergum** back

ter three times

sē vertit he turns around



Achilles and Hector

20 pugnam vocat. ille prōcēdit et hastam in Hectorem conicit. sed
Hector hastam vītat. deinde Hector hastam conicit et Achilles
25 parmam percutit. sed Achillēs incolumis est; nam parma eum
servat.

deinde Achillēs hastam summā vī conicit; volat hasta per
auram et Hectorem trānsfigit. ille ad terram cadit mortuus.

25 accurrit Achillēs et dīrum facinus facit. Hectorem mortuum
ad currum alligat et circum mūrōs trahit. pater et māter ē mūrīs
spectant. Hecuba clāmat: 'ō Achillēs,' inquit, 'tandem ab irā
dēsiste; filium nōbīs redde.' sed Achillēs eam nōn audit;
Hectorem ad nāvēs trahit et eum relinquit in terrā iacentem.

vītat avoids

Achillis parmam Achilles' shield

percutit strikes

summā vī with all his might

volat flies

auram air; trānsfigit pierces

dīrum facinus (acc.) a terrible deed

currum chariot; alligat ties

trahit drags; dēsiste cease from!

nōbīs to us; iacentem lying



Achilles dragging Hector's body
around the walls of Troy

In this story you find the sentences:

ter circum mūrōs fugit Hector = three times around the
walls flees Hector.

volat hasta per auram = through the air flies the spear.

accurrit Achillēs = up runs Achilles.

In these sentences the subject follows the verb; this word order
can be used quite freely in Latin, since the case ending shows
which word is subject. This word order places more emphasis on
the verb without changing the sense.

Word-building

Every chapter from now on contains an exercise showing how
you can build up your Latin vocabulary by seeing how words you
have not met are formed from those you have learned, e.g.

cēn-a = dinner; **cēn-ō** = I dine.